

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

16 NOVEMBER 1984

Mitterrand-Al-Qadhdhafi Talks

The talks in Crete between Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou, French President Francois Mitterrand, and Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi ended with "absolute agreement" on the principle that "not even a single French or Libyan" should remain in Chad, Athens radio reported. After the talks, Al-Qadhdhafi said he is "happy that there are persons like Papandreou and Mitterrand because they constitute a guarantee for peace and security in the Mediterranean," and he concurred with Papandreou's view that a "new page" has opened for all parties concerned. Noting Papandreou's role in arranging the meeting, the radio contended that the Chad problem has been "resolved" thanks to Papandreou's initiative.

Reports on the talks by JANA and Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland radio did not mention Chad but said the meeting focused on international issues and peace in the Mediterranean. However, in a related commentary on French policy toward Africa, Tripoli radio asserted that Mitterrand's government has apparently realized the "futility" of its previous policy toward Chad, which ignored Libya's "distinguished and important role," and has therefore intensified contacts with the Jamahiriyyah. The Libyan-French withdrawal agreement on Chad was widely welcomed except by the U.S. Government, which tried to cast doubts on its credibility, the radio added.

Lebanese-Israeli Talks

Although the talks made some progress on the deployment of the Lebanese Army "in certain areas," the Lebanese plan for security arrangements is "unacceptable" to Israel, the head of the Israeli military delegation at Al-Naqurah stated in a Jerusalem radio interview after the session on 15 November. The Israelis made it clear to the Lebanese that the two sides must agree on "practical arrangements" and that the talks will run aground very soon if the Lebanese continue to present "complicated arguments and political statements," he added. In a related report, the radio noted that a senior Israeli source at the talks dismissed Lebanon's intention to deploy its Army in the south, asserting that the Lebanese Army is incapable of carrying out such an extensive operation, and describing the Lebanese demand to deploy 10,000 soldiers in the area as "ludicrous." The Lebanese proposal was met by a "mocking smile" from the Israeli side, because the Lebanese Army is incapable of deploying within southern Beirut, let alone the south of the country, the radio said. As for Lebanon's refusal to permit any illegitimate armed organization in the south like the army of southern Lebanon, Jerusalem radio said that Israel might still accept this clause, although the Lebanese intention is apparently to "pull the rug out from under the army of southern Lebanon's feet once and for all." The Lebanese also demanded that Israel pay \$10 billion in reparations for war damage, according to IDF radio.

Meanwhile, a Lebanese source cited by Beirut radio described the atmosphere at the talks as "positive" and disclosed that the next session will be held on 19 November.

Israel

The Consumer Price Index increased by 24.3 percent in October, the last month before the package deal, according to Jerusalem radio.

PLO

A PLO official in Amman affirmed that the PNC will convene in Amman on 22 November, as scheduled, and that the session will not be postponed, Amman radio reported. Nevertheless, further opposition to the date and venue was expressed not only by National Alliance leaders but also by officials of the PFLP and the DFLP, the two largest groups in the Democratic Alliance. For the PFLP, Secretary General George Habash announced his front's rejection of the date and venue of the session, according to Radio Monte Carlo, while DFLP Secretary General Nayif Hawatimah told the *JORDAN TIMES* that the session in Amman is "in violation of the PLO Charter, since it was called by Fatah alone." After meeting with Fatah officials in Tunis, Hawatimah's deputy, Yasir 'abd Rabbuh, stated that the crisis has reached a very serious stage and requires an immediate meeting of the PLO Executive Committee, Radio Monte Carlo reported.

Meanwhile, PFLP-General Command leader Ahmad Jibril disclosed that contacts are underway among National Alliance factions to hold their own national council in Damascus or another pro-Nationalist Arab capital after 25 November, according to SANA. Jibril claimed that the National Alliance has a memorandum containing the signatures of 180 PNC members who reject the convocation of the PNC by the Fatah leaders. On the other hand, Baghdad Voice of PLO radio claimed that both Israel and Syria have adopted measures to prevent PNC members leaving to attend the PNC session in Amman.

Western Sahara

At an Addis Ababa press conference reported by PANA, SDAR President Mohamed Abdelaziz called on Morocco to negotiate with the SDAR to end the continuing war "between our two countries." He urged the Moroccans to replace "intransigence by wisdom and the spirit of responsibility."

Sudan

The clandestine radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA) claimed that SPLA forces attacked and occupied Daga post in the eastern upper Nile region on 14 November, killing two platoons of government troops.

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Fatherland Front Executive Council Meets 15 Nov
LD160606 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT
 15 Nov 84

[Text] The periodic session of the Executive Council of the National Fatherland Front [NFF] Central Council was held today in the headquarters of the NFF under the chairmanship of Saleh Mohammad Ziray, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the NFF Central Council.

At the session, a comprehensive discussion was held and necessary decisions were made on the report of the economic and social services of the Kabul Provincial Council, regarding land and water reforms, and on the report of the Herat Provincial Propaganda and Popularization Department.

Internal Affairs Ministry Holds Ceremony
LD160436 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT
 15 Nov 84

[Text] The general consultative session of the Ministry of Internal Affairs was held today in the conference hall of Kabul City's Sarandoy Command to explain the instructions of Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, president of the DRA Revolutionary Council, and supreme commander of the Armed Forces, to assess the work and activities during the first 6 months of the current year, and to determine new duties.

At the session, Brigadier General Mohammad Faruq, head of the Political Affairs Department of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, deputy ministers, some heads of departments, and commanders of units and companies in the ministry, spoke about the work and duties.

The draft resolution of the consultative delegation was approved unanimously.

The BAKHTAR correspondent reports that Brig Gen Sayd Mohammad Golabzoy, minister of internal affairs, assessed the work of the session and gave specific duties to the officials in charge and personnel of the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

At the end of the session, the minister of internal affairs presented Red Banner badges and Medals of Honor to a number of the heroic officers, men, and NCO's.

Defense Ministry Announces Military School Recruiting
LD160315 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT
 15 Nov 84

["Announcement" by the Education and Training Department of the DRA Ministry of National Defense]

[Text] On 12 November 1984 in all the country's provinces, with the cooperation of the provincial education and training departments, the delegations of the DRA Ministry of National Defense

began recruiting and enlisting civilian youth for the military educational institutions and short-term courses for officers and NCO's. Pupils will be accepted as follows:

Graduates of the 12th grade whose ages do not exceed 21 — the military universities.

Graduates of the ninth grade and pupils of the 10th and 11th, and above whose ages are between 18-23 — the infantry officers course.

Graduates of the sixth grade and pupils of 7th, 8th, and 9th whose ages are between 18-24 — the infantry NCO courses.

Graduates of the 8th grade whose ages do not exceed 15 — the ninth grade of military school.

The delegations will continue their work in the provinces until 21 December 1984.

Those fulfilling the above conditions and willing to join the military educational institutions should go with citizenship cards and educational documents to the delegations in the provinces.

High School Students Join Armed Forces
LD160033 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1530 GMT
 15 Nov 84

[Text] In reply to the call of the Democratic Youth Organization of Afghanistan [DYOA] Central Committee for youth to voluntarily join the ranks of the DRA Armed Forces for the defense of the country's honor, a meeting was held this morning by the pupils of Shah-e Doshamshira and Isteqlal schools at the Isteqlal school conference hall.

In expressing their full preparedness to defend the homeland and gains of the April revolution, 280 pupils of these schools registered to join the ranks of the Armed Forces.

The meeting ended with patriotic and fervent feelings and the chanting of slogans: Victory to the heroic Armed Forces of the DRA and long live the DYOA.

Commentary on Way to 'Political Solution'
LD160139 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 0735 GMT
 15 Nov 84

[Unattributed "Political Commentary"]

[Text] Dear listeners of Radio Afghanistan, as you know these days the lying Western mass media report the proceedings of the UN General Assembly meetings in a manner suiting the interests of imperialists, and completely close their eyes to facts and realities. Today there are many important questions facing mankind which require immediate solutions. Among all these issues it is necessary to eliminate the threat of nuclear catastrophe, stop the arms race, seek a way out of the international crisis deadlock, and to find a suitable way to solve other issues as well. [word indistinct] have left aside these vital and important questions

affecting mankind and have exhausted the energy and time of the UN representatives by discussing very small issues and questions concerning the internal affairs of certain countries, such as the so-called Afghanistan issue.

Undoubtedly the continuation of the crisis surrounding Afghanistan is of concern to those who are sincerely interested in ensuring a peaceful life and the security and tranquility of the people of Afghanistan and its neighboring peoples. Therefore it is necessary to find the reason for this crisis. This reason is known to everyone: The imperialist powers, headed by the United States, who were seriously interested in the monarchy in Afghanistan, created these tensions in order to weaken the economy of the people of the country. The matter of the so-called Afghanistan issue, as formulated by the Western mass media and discussed in international forums and gatherings, is a separate question. Discussing it is not admissible in international laws and is considered interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan.

The intensification in international forums of this hue and cry concerning Afghanistan is a categorical act of interference in the lawful rights of the people of Afghanistan and of their independent and free country.

All peace-loving countries of the world and all those who are interested in peace and security in all countries of the world have realized well what sort of armed interference is taking place from the territories of the neighboring countries of Pakistan and Iran, with the direct cooperation of the United States, against Afghanistan; and how an undeclared war against revolutionary Afghanistan is being further inflamed day by day. More than 100 bases and camps for training mercenaries and bandits have been set up in these countries. All these mercenaries are armed by the agents of the CIA and are sent to free and independent Afghanistan.

The media of the West and the partners of imperialist countries, in particular the United States, portray these bandits as the so-called strugglers on the path of freedom, and support them by various means. These bandits have committed many criminal acts and still continue these hostile actions.

The explosion of a bomb outside the Kabul international airport terminal, which resulted in the killing and injuring of dozens of people; the launching of missiles against a populated district in Kabul, as a result of which 20 people were martyred; the explosion of a bomb in the passenger bus service to Golbahar; killing and disabling of children, women, and elderly and young men — the blood of these innocent people stains the hands of those who supply weapons to murderers and provoke them to terror.

The way towards a political solution of the question of Afghanistan is open; this path is contained in the realization of the categorical initiatives of the DRA Government, which has made, and is making, every possible effort to normalize relations with the neighboring countries. The Afghanistan-Pakistan negotiations, which were held several times in Geneva, is one of the first steps towards the solution of the problem surrounding Afghanistan.

Those countries who desire the solution of this issue ought to prepare the ground for direct talks between the DRA and the neighboring countries instead of fruitless discussions in the UNGA, and in this way render humanitarian assistance in normalizing the situation around Afghanistan. And if not, the Afghan-Soviet friendship is strong and the people of Afghanistan are not going to turn back from the path they have chosen. Also, the designs of those who are fanning the anti-Afghan and anti-Soviet (?propaganda), are doomed to defeat.

Dhaka Meeting on Regional Agriculture Ends

BK151229 Dhaka BSS in English 1141 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] Dhaka Nov 15 (BSS) — The three-day meeting of the technical committee of South Asian Regional Cooperation [SARC] on agriculture ended here yesterday after recommending proposals to be taken up by member countries for accelerating their collective development in the sector.

The experts at the technical committee, therefore, requested the member countries to strengthen the follow-up actions so that the agreed activities could be implemented on schedule.

The committee recommended exchange of scientific and technical publications, prototypes, frozen semen and vaccine and preparations of rosters of agriculture.

For long-term programmes the committee recommended multilocation trials on selected crops to be taken up by member countries by convening immediately after finalising the action programme.

The members of the SARC are: Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Sri Lanka and Maldives.

PRC Scientists Visit Atomic Research Institute

BK150159 Dhaka Domestic Service in English 0110 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] The 5-member Chinese scientists' delegation now in Bangladesh visited the Institute of the Atomic Energy Research

Establishment at Sawar yesterday. It is the first scientists' team from China to visit Bangladesh under the bilateral scientific and cultural program.

The chairman of the Bangladesh Atomic Energy Commission informed the Chinese scientists that a research and development program will be commissioned.

Briefs

FRG Aid Grant — Bangladesh will get a grant of over DM 155.3 million equivalent to 140 crore taka from West Germany during the current financial year. An agreement to this effect was signed in Dhaka today. Of the total amount, 40 million marks will be available as commodity aid, 64.4 million as project aid, and 36.8 million as technical aid [all figures as heard]. In addition, the Federal Republic of Germany will give 20,000 tons of wheat as food aid to Bangladesh. [Excerpt] [*Dhaka Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 14 Nov 84 BK*]

Japanese Medical Aid — The ambassador of Japan in Bangladesh, Mr Kobayashi, presented a cheque for \$240,000 to the director of the International Center for Diarrhea Disease [ICDDR] in Dhaka yesterday. According to a press release, the Japanese Government has been participating in the activities of the ICDDR since 1982. In addition to the financial contribution, Japan also provides essential scientific equipment under the technical assistance program. [Text] [*Dhaka Domestic Service in English 0110 GMT 13 Nov 84 BK*]

Singh Says Foreign Forces Want To Weaken Nation*BK151619 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT
15 Nov 84*

[Text] The president, Giani Zail Singh, has said the assassination of Mrs Indira Gandhi by her own security men is the biggest tragedy. She was killed by those whom she had trusted most. The president was presiding over a condolence meeting organized by the Nehru Memorial Museum and Library in New Delhi today to pay homage to the late prime minister. Giani Zail Singh said those who conspired to assassinate Mrs Gandhi were enemies of the country and deserve condemnation in the strongest possible terms. He warned that foreign powers which are jealous of India and want to undermine its prestige will get a chance to take advantage when we have difficulties. The president called upon the people to be united and thwart any effort by such forces to weaken the country.

The function was attended by the prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, his Cabinet colleagues, and eminent personalities. Giani Zail Singh said that subsequent violence following Mrs Gandhi's assassination was also an inhuman act and against all principles she stood for. The president complimented Mr Rajiv Gandhi for showing magnanimity, courage, and quality of leadership in handling the situation.

Punjab Governor Warns Against External Forces*BK160859 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT
16 Nov 84*

[Text] The Punjab governor, Mr K.T. Satarawala, has said the government will curb all activities of antisocial elements with a firm hand. Addressing a public meeting at Kairon village near Sangrur, he assured the people that peace and law and order will be maintained at all costs in the state. He cautioned them against external forces trying to create differences among members of various communities. He said Mrs Gandhi sacrificed her life for the unity and integrity of the country and it is the duty of everyone to preserve these.

Opposition Leaders Praise Holding of Elections*BK160414 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT
16 Nov 84*

[Text] Five opposition leaders have said that it is our tribute to our matured democracy that the nation is going to the polls in the midst of a deep crisis. In a joint statement in New Delhi, they however regretted that Assam and Punjab have been excluded. The signatories are Mr Chandrasekhar, Mr Sharad Pawar, Dr Farooq Abdullah, Mr Charanjit Yadav, and Mr I.K. Gujral. The leaders of the major opposition parties continued their discussions in New Delhi yesterday on seat sharing and adjustments among themselves for the coming Lok Sabha elections. The national conference leader, Dr Farooq Abdullah, and the Congress-S president, Mr Sharad Pawar, and the Telegu Desam General Secretary, Mr Upendra, have met the DMKP [Dalit Mazdoor Kissan Party] chief, Mr Charan Singh.

Hindu Pilgrimage to Pakistan Canceled in Protest*BK151627 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT
15 Nov 84*

[Text] About 150 Hindu pilgrims who were to go to Katar Sadhan in Pakistan next week have canceled their pilgrimage. They have done so in protest against the Pakistan Government following exodus of the so-called Khalistan movement to launch a tirade against India at Nankana Sahib in Lahore during Guru Nanak's [founder of Sikh religion] birthday celebrations last week.

The Hindu pilgrims were to go on a 4-day visit to Katar Sadhan in Jhelum district of Pakistan on the 22d of this month.

Sikh Ex-Diplomat Reportedly Behind Gandhi Death*NC160756 Paris AFP in English 0740 GMT 16 Nov 84*

[Excerpts] New Delhi, Nov 16 (AFP) — A Sikh who until last June served as charge d'affaires at the Indian Mission in Norway masterminded the October 31 murder of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and provided 100,000 dollars to the killers, investigators have been told.

THE HINDUSTAN TIMES newspaper today identified the diplomat as Harinder Singh, a member of India's prestigious Foreign Service (IFS) who resigned from his post in Oslo soon after the Indian Army stormed Sikhdom's holiest shrine, the Golden Temple in Amritsar, on June 6.

Home Ministry spokesman M.S. Krishna Rao dismissed the report as "speculation" and told *AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE*: "We cannot make any official comment now."

Top investigators obtained the diplomat's name while interrogating Satwant Singh, one of the three alleged conspirators in the Gandhi slaying, who was seriously wounded in the wake of the attack, *THE HINDUSTAN TIMES* said.

The other two are Beant Singh, killed by Mrs. Gandhi's loyal bodyguards after the shooting, and Jagtar Singh, whose existence as the alleged third conspirator emerged only yesterday, as he was brought before a judge here.

The reported involvement of the diplomat, and his ability to raise such a large amount of money, gave credence to the theory that "foreign hands" were involved in the murder, informed sources said.

Friends of Harinder Singh described him as soft-spoken and highly religious. He is the only Sikh diplomat to have resigned after the June assault on the Golden Temple.

The diplomat was related to Beant Singh, one of the alleged assassins, and Satwant Singh reportedly told investigators that Beant Singh used to refer to him as "behnai" — brother-in-law.

The paper said the trio succeeded in killing the 66-year-old premier in their fourth attempt.

Satwant Singh reportedly confessed that they had made plans to kill Mrs. Gandhi on October 27 and 14, but failed to carry them out.

An earlier plan was made to kill the premier on August 15, Indian independence day, the paper said.

The plan reportedly was to gun her down from a distance of 3,000 metres (yards) while she climbed a podium while visiting the historic red fort in the old district of the capital.

They failed to carry out the plan, as they were unable to obtain a gun powerful enough, nor ammunition that would have been effective from such a distance, press reports said.

Satwant Singh also confessed that the next on the assassination list were federal President Zail Singh, himself a Sikh, and Rajiv Gandhi, who succeeded his mother as India's new prime minister.

Zail Singh has been criticised by the Sikhs for siding with the government, and the religion's top five priests had held him responsible for ordering the Army assault. The Indian president is the supreme commander of Indian Armed Forces and is technically responsible for all military actions.

Meanwhile, the security system at Rajiv Gandhi's residence has been handed over completely to the crack Special Security Force (SSF), police said today.

The SSF has been put in charge of the inner cordon of the residence while commandos from the Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP) are in charge of the outer cordon, they added.

The New Delhi police are now totally excluded from the security system. Analysts noted that Mrs. Gandhi's three alleged assassins were members of the capital's police.

Pakistan's Asghar Khan Barred From Sind Province
BK160350 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT
16 Nov 84

[Text] In Pakistan, retired Air Marshal Asghar Khan has been restrained from entering the Sind Province. The prohibitory order was served as he was about to leave Peshawar for Karachi by air on Wednesday.

Yaqub Khan Meets With Perez de Cuellar

BK160637 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0600 GMT
16 Nov 84

[Text] Pakistan Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan held talks with the UN secretary general, Mr Perez de Cuellar, at the United Nations last evening, on the Afghanistan issue. The talks, which lasted for 45 minutes, were held a few hours after the adoption of a resolution by the General Assembly which calls for the withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan.

According to authorities De Cuellar told Sahabzada Yaqub Khan that the passage of resolution reflects overwhelming support for the UN efforts for finding a solution of this issue. The secretary general expressed the hope that further progress will be made at the next round of indirect talks in Geneva toward finding a solution of this 5-year old crisis. Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, agreeing with the views of the UN secretary general, said that as far as Pakistan is concerned it will continue positive and constructive efforts for a solution of the issue.

After meeting with the Pakistan foreign minister, the secretary general also met with the Kabul administration's representative, Shah Mohammad Dost, who had not taken part in the Tuesday debate on the Afghanistan issue.

British Naval Chief Arrives in Islamabad 14 Nov

BK141548 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT
14 Nov 84

[Text] The first sea lord and chief of staff of the Royal British Navy, Admiral Sir John Fieldhouse and his wife arrived in Islamabad this afternoon on a 9-day official visit to Pakistan. They were received at the airport by the naval chief, Admiral Tariq Kamal Kha.

Delegation Returns From Maldives, Sri Lanka

BK141549 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0800 GMT
14 Nov 84

[Text] The federal minister for information and broadcasting, Raja Mohammad Zafarul Haq, returned to Karachi this morning after his visit to Maldives and Sri Lanka. A 7-member delegation led by the information minister also participated in the National Day celebrations of Maldives and also met with President Jayewardene during their visit to Sri Lanka.

Embassy Clarifies Position on Sikh Pilgrims

BK160631 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0600 GMT
16 Nov 84

[Text] Pakistan's embassy in New Delhi has issued a press release which says that political statements issued by Sikh pilgrims on the occasion of Guru Nanak birthday [at Larkana Saheb Sikh shrine in Pakistan] were not reported by the official media, including Pakistan radio and television. Newspapers also followed this policy to a commendable degree. The press release clarified that in view of the situation obtaining at the Larkana

Saheb on the occasion of Guru Nanak's birthday, it was impossible to totally stop political statements because these statements were issued inside gurdwaras [Sikh shrines] where it is difficult for law enforcing agency personnel to interfere.

The press release adds that the minister for religious affairs did not hold separate talks with any special group of pilgrims or exchange (?views) with them.

KGB Said Behind Indira Gandhi's Assassination

WA151740 Lahore NAWA-E WAQT in Urdu 8 Nov 84 p 2

[Article by Shakeel Qasimi: "Daud, Taraki, and Now Indira"]

[Excerpts]-- There is no part of the world where the CIA and the KGB are not active. Even the American and Soviet presidents may not have a true idea of the extent of their activities. Once an intelligence organization is given a task, it is not possible to limit its sphere of action, and if some thing or some person turns out to be an obstacle in their path, it is considered exigent to remove them no matter what their relevance or importance might have been in the past.

The KGB allegation that the CIA engineered the removal of Mrs Gandhi from the scene a few days before the elections does not seem plausible. After all, it would be a mistake [on the part of the United States] to regard the son as a friend after getting rid of the mother. Was Mrs Gandhi that much of a threat to the U.S. and its regional interests in October 1984? In fact, it was Mrs Gandhi who felt threatened by Pakistan, a small a weak country. The truth is that the Brahmins around Indira Gandhi were beginning to regard [India's] closeness to Russia as a bigger danger.

In spite of all kinds of provocations on their eastern and western borders and on the control line in Kashmir, the military rulers of Pakistan kept their calm. Indira Gandhi committed atrocities in Kashmir and raided the Sikh holy temple, but there was no intervention of any sort by Pakistan. According to Mrs Gandhi's thinking, a weak, helpless Pakistan on the borders of India was essential.

India did not want the Soviet Union to be its neighbor, mutual treaties and friendship notwithstanding. Indira wanted India to be strong and well-armed; it was easy for her to get all the arms from the Soviet Union by raising fears of American aid for Pakistan. Moreover, USSR has to sell its arms and ammunition. The Soviets kept fulfilling Mrs Gandhi's desires. Indira went on acquiring military equipment, but due to international pressures and also because of open American and Chinese support for Pakistan, she kept on postponing the use of that equipment as promised, thus ignoring the Soviet strategic designs.

As the Afghan mujahidin exerted increasing pressure on the Russians, the Soviets put pressure on Mrs Gandhi [to act.] They sent high-level delegations to India. Indira Gandhi, however, was unable to fulfill Soviet wishes because of internal troubles and external factors. The Soviets could no longer tolerate this state of affairs. Along with putting pressure on Indira, they looked for her replacement. They spotted Chavan. A senior member of the

Cabinet and minister of defense, Chavan is a staunch Hindu and his hatred for Pakistan is well-known. He could easily be made to succeed Mrs Gandhi. Time was ripe also; Sikhs could be used. In order to absent Chavan from the scene, a trip for him to Moscow was arranged, facilitating the briefing process.

But the unexpected succession of Rajiv could not provide the Soviets with another Karmal. Indira was made to go the way of Daud and Taraki, but the chance to have Chavan nominated [to leadership] in order to act as another Karmal was lost.

But will this keep the KGB from looking for another chance? Rajiv will have to become another Karmal, or he will have to face the same fate as Daud, Taraki, Hafizullah, and his mother.

We in Pakistan are not altogether weak, and we cannot sit with our eyes closed between two pythons. We have the right to seek help from all those who are aware of our plight and the dangers around us. Germany, England, France, and Japan are among the powerful nations of the world; they are in no way weaker than we are. For their security they have accepted the American umbrella. Would it not be appropriate and in our interest to invite and station on our western borders a strong, effective force from those friendly countries who want other nations to retain their independence and sovereignty? This force should stay on our soil as long as Russia does not get out of Afghanistan and away from our borders. If the Karmal government can invite the Russians, why should we have an objection to a smaller invitation? The United Nations or any other mediator cannot get the Soviets out of Afghanistan, but an international force can guarantee our security on the western front.

Further, China should share with Pakistan the burden of protecting the Silk Route. This is the only way we can avert the impending dangers; otherwise conditions in India can take any direction.

MASHRIQ on Elections, Islamic Consultative System

GF151314 Karachi MASHRIQ in Urdu 4 Nov 84 p 3

[Text] President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq, in his address to the members of the North-West Frontier Province council, said that the country's future political system will be an Islamic consultative system because the experiment of a Western type of parliamentary and presidential system has failed in Pakistan. He said that in an Islamic system a president or a prime minister cannot do what he likes; he must abide by Islamic laws. The president added that for this reason he was introducing some amendments to the 1973 constitution. He also said that the elections were being held to share the power. By this he did not mean merely a transfer of power. He said that he mentioned sharing of power so that there would be no need for a fourth institution of martial law in the country.

In his address, the president mentioned the unsuitability of Pakistan for the Western type of parliamentary and presidential system. This analysis is valid as well as thought-provoking. It is a fact that if in a parliamentary system a party fails to gain the majority then it results in unrest in the country. If it wins with a resounding majority then it tries to make the legislative, execu-

tive, and judicial authorities run on the lines set by the party. An example of this can be seen in the democratic era of 1971 to 1977 when all the country's official centers were made dependent to the interests of the ruling party. As a result, to save themselves from such a system of government, people came out in the streets chanting slogans of "prophet's system". The irony of this is that this ruling party came to power on the votes of the minority parties, while in assemblies it had a two-thirds majority.

The president is justified in saying that in the West it is against the spirit of democracy to hand over power to a party which has won only 25 or 30 percent of the votes. It is for this reason they have now made it a condition that the winning party must win by at least 51 or 52 percent of the votes. In Britain too, after the emergence of a third political party, people have acknowledged that there is a weakness in the parliamentary system based on the party system. Similarly in the Western presidential system a president sometimes is considered above the legislative. Both these systems have been tried in Pakistan and both have failed. It is because of the failure of these two systems that martial law has been imposed several times in Pakistan. Therefore, the only solution left for our security is to adopt the Islamic consultative system.

The present regime intends to sow the seeds of this system. It also wishes to see that no new regime will be able to shun this system. It was on this account that the president used the words sharing of power instead of transfer of power. The president has clarified that he is not going to run away after handing over power to anyone coming to power through the election. He said: Our government is a legal and constitutional one and we will ask for a guarantee from the coming government that they will not move away from the Islamic consultative system.

JASARAT Urges United Front To Ensure Power Transfer

GF141936 Karachi JASARAT in Urdu 8 Nov 84 p 3

[Editorial: "Good Advice to the MRD"]

[Text] The MRD [Movement for Restoration of Democracy] parties have announced that if future elections are held in violation of the 1973 constitution or the election rules of 1977, then the MRD parties will boycott them. The MRD has also announced that any party member who takes part in such elections will have his membership canceled.

As a matter of principle, any elections held which are not on a party basis will have little value, because the elections will have denied the existence of political parties. Furthermore, an election that does not transfer power to the public representatives but rather seeks to strengthen the martial law lobby will be useless. But it would be very difficult for political elements to thwart such a scheme through a mere boycott or other such countermeasures, because despite warnings by the political parties, many people still would take part in such elections and would worry little about whether a certain party will continue to let them remain a member. Such people know well that these are empty threats because in this country influential people seldom depend on party

support. On the contrary, it is the political parties that depend for their success on influential persons. And this situation will continue to exist.

Our society is a feudal and tribal society. The political parties are not so important. The real molders of opinion are the tribal chiefs and the feudal lords, and every political party must have the backing of such people to succeed. Under such circumstances, a boycott of the elections by the MRD would hardly obtain the desired results. It is hardly expected that the tribal chiefs and prominent persons in urban areas will remain inactive during the elections. If a party prevents one of its members, who is a certain influential person, from running for office, he will run one of his family members and achieve his goal in another way.

The boycott can be effective only if the MRD runs a vigorous agitation throughout the country which could shake up the entire political system. Again, it is not likely that the MRD will be in a position to start such an agitation. However if they should, it will neither help the country nor restore democracy. The agitation will only result in the imposition of a fourth martial law. There is hardly any unity among the MRD parties. Their discord is well-known, and under such circumstances a boycott is hardly advisable.

Therefore, common sense demands that the political elements, instead of boycotting the elections, accept them as a challenge and make sure that after the elections the government does not succeed in its design to bring persons to the assemblies who are mere sycophants, persons who will not demand true transfer of power but who will try to sell martial law to the people in its new wrapping. Surely such people would be a black mark on the face of national politics. If that happens, it will surely ruin the nation and the country.

To avoid such a situation we must not let the government be free to do what it likes. We must forge a united front that will ensure the true transfer of power to the people and not leave any bolt for the present rulers to grasp for avoiding the real transfer of power.

NAWA-E WAQT Welcomes Reagan Re-election

GF121132 Lahore NAWA-E WAQT in Urdu

8 Nov 84 p 3

[Editorial: "President Reagan's Re-election — From Pakistan's Point of View"]

[Text] Undoubtedly President Reagan's reelection is a heartening and joyful phenomenon from Pakistan's point of view. Whether

it is a Republican or Democratic government in the United States, its international policy revolves around the country's interests. It is a fact that just as the British Labor Party is inherently pro-Indian and its attitude to Pakistan borders on frigid and antagonistic, the Democrats are also known for their protagonism and support for India (due to an influential pro-Indian lobby), while the Republican Party, like the British Conservative Party, does not give the impression of being stricken with the paranoia of "opposition for the sake of opposition."

Whatever vicissitudes experienced in Pakistan's relations with the United States in the past quarter of a century appeared when the Democrats were in power.

The cold wave began during President Kennedy's time, increased under Mr Johnson's presidency, and crested with Mr Carter's coming into power, while a Republican government — except for Mr Ford's — has always held a fairly just or at least tolerable attitude toward Pakistan.

With President Reagan's reelection, Pakistan can at least hope that his government will at least honor the promises for economic aid and the sale of arms which it made in view of the Soviet military occupation of Afghanistan. It is also heartening for Pakistan in view of the fact that Mrs Gandhi, who spoke in the language of weapons, has departed from the scene; but her successor has assured the Soviet Union that he will continue to follow the policy of his grandfather and mother.

Obviously the Soviet Union will make maximum efforts to obtain those advantages which Mrs Gandhi had promised to the Soviet Union in lieu of masses of sophisticated arms. This situation is definitely worth pondering over.

A ruler may choose to view such circumstances with rose colored spectacles, but the danger from India or the Soviet Union has not decreased. It has become Pakistan's immediate need to set its house in order, to promote internal national unity, and to continue to muster that feeling and fervor which reigned before Mrs Gandhi's assassination and President Reagan's reelection.

Without a doubt, the policies of New Delhi, Moscow, and the United States are significant for Pakistan but the foundation for our safety and sovereignty depend only on the policies forged in Islamabad and the implementation of those policies according to the needs of the nation.

Hashemi-Rafsanjani Warns Kuwait on Island Agreement
LD161220 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1040 GMT
 16 Nov 84

[Excerpts] Simultaneous with Arba'in and the anniversary of the death of the great theologian 'Alleme'h Tabataba'i, millions of the ever-present people in most parts of the Islamic homeland performed the auspicious and unifying Friday prayers today.

The committed and Muslim masses of the people of Tehran gathered at Tehran University today. Led by Hojjat ol-Eslam val Moslemin Hashemi-Rafsanjani, they performed the political-ideological Friday prayer rites.

Referring to the recent agreement between the Iraqi and Kuwaiti regimes for Kuwait to place Bubiyan Island at the disposal of Iraq for strategic use against Iran in the war, Hashemi-Rafsanjani said:

[Begin recording] Another issue this week, which is important, about which I will speak only briefly, is that we have received unconfirmed reports that Kuwait has agreed to place three of its islands — in particular Bubiyan Island — at the disposal of Iraq, during the war, to solve their border disputes.

We do not support border disputes between Islamic countries. We want them to make peace and have no quarrels. But, I must point out to the Kuwaiti rulers not to play with fire. We will not easily overlook their placing a section of their land, particularly in a sensitive part of the northern Persian Gulf, at the disposal of a country which is at war with us. I declare right now, to Kuwait, GCC member countries and others, that if we were to capture this island from Iraq tomorrow, Kuwait would have no territorial claim on it. [shouts of "God Is Great"]

We expect our combative Iraqi brothers, especially the Supreme Assembly of Islamic Revolution in Iraq, to formally declare that if, in accordance with this agreement, Kuwait gives anything to Iraq, they will not recognize any Kuwaiti rights when a popular regime is established in Iraq. Kuwait should know that handing over islands and so forth during a war will not alter the outcome of the war. It will be resolved in other ways. [end recording]

The imam's representative to the Supreme Defense Council termed the OAU conference decision in the past week to accept the Polisario and the Sahara as an independent country a positive move; this decision caused the regimes of Morocco and Zaïre to leave the conference.

Armed Forces Joint Staff Communique No 1,912
LD151543 Tehran IRNA in English 1529 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] Tehran, Nov. 15, IRNA — Iran's Muslim combatants, barraging enemy positions and rallying points in the Western and northwestern theatres, killed or wounded about 40 Iraqi soldiers over the 24 hours preceding Thursday. Fire exchanges persisted between the two sides in the said operational regions during the same period, while the Iranian patrols clashed with the Iraqi forces in the Dehloran front of Ilam Province killing two of them as well as seizing some weapons and ammunitions.

The 1,912th Joint Staff communique released the same day also said that the enemy lost nine armament emplacements and two lookout posts in these operations.

Elsewhere, in the southern fronts, the heavy fire of Iran's artillery units smashed some parts of enemy positions and strongholds, while heavier fire exchanges continued in the Talayah region and Majnun Islands area. Also, Iraqi vehicle movements were checked west of the Arvand River by the fire of the Islamic defenders.

The communique concluded that five more homes were damaged in the Abadan's residential areas by the Iraqi long-range artillery fire on Wednesday.

'Anti-Revolutionaries' Carry Out Attack in Tehran
LD151942 Tehran IRNA in English 1800 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] Tehran, Nov 15, IRNA — One anti-revolutionary was killed and two Muslim civilians injured, when an attempt to martyr a "hezbollahi" shopkeeper in southern Tehran failed today.

Three anti-revolutionaries entered the cloth shop of Asqar Ebrahim-Zade in the working class neighbourhood of Khazane and shot him, apparently for his pro-government activities.

But the shots attracted residents of the neighbourhood who chased the anti-revolutionaries in the streets.

A local, Ali-Reza Dast-Baz, captured one of the anti-revolutionaries but the fugitive pulled the pin of a hand grenade he was holding, killing himself and injuring the chaser.

Reports from the Kashani hospital indicate Dast-Baz has lost both hands but doctors say his general conditions are good. The shop keeper, injured in the shoulder, is also said to be in satisfactory conditions.

An observer said the failure of the assassination attempt, specially the chase by the neighbours indicate the inability of the anti-revolutionaries to attract the sympathy of the working class people.

Iraqi Muslims Attack Saddam Husayn's 'Mercenaries'
LD151907 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT
 15 Nov 84

[Text] Iraqi Muslim revolutionaries killed or wounded a number of mercenaries in an attack on an outpost of the Iraqi Zionist regime in the Ba'qubah region. According to reports reaching us, in the wake of this attack the Saddam Husayn regime's security forces embarked on an extensive roundup of the Muslims in this region and arrested 30 Ba'qubah citizens for cooperating with the revolutionaries.

Editorial Comments on Saddam Husayn's Situation*GF101314 Tehran JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI in Persian**23 Oct 84 p 1*

[Editorial: "Saddam Is Asking His Commander To Change His Destiny for Him"]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The punishment the Baghdad regime received during the battle over Meymak heights was sufficient to make any other regime come to its senses and choose the way that preserves the interests of its nation. However, it seems unlikely that the Baghdad regime will learn the necessary lessons from the latest activities of the army of Islam. The destiny of Saddam Husayn and the Baghdad regime is linked to the war in an undeniable manner; one of the fundamental conditions for ending the war involves that issue. One cannot expect the Baghdad regime to think of ending the war since the leaders of the Ba'th Party know that the end of the war will mean their own end.

It is pertinent to ask how the war may be ended if the Baghdad regime is not considering ending it. The answer is clear. The 49 months of war by Iraq against the Islamic Revolution shows that the aggressor will have to be forced to accept reality as it applies to the war.

The exponential rise of the execution of Iraqi soldiers, commanders, and even high-ranking military personnel continues and is accelerating as the situation becomes more complicated. Why is it that at the most critical moments when Saddam Husayn needs the most experienced and worthy commanders, he is putting them in front of firing squads? Have they not done their utmost to achieve victory, and have they not received the worthless medals that Saddam Husayn dishes out at the end of each operation? Early this week, immediately before the start of the largest Ba'thist counteroffensive in the Meymak region, Saddam Husayn answered this question when addressing Ba'thist Army commanders.

He said: I know you are making great efforts to break the Iranian line of attack. I want you to realize that it is your duty to defeat Iran. Commanders who are defeated will be executed.

Let us review the sentence to find the answer to our question. The wave of executions of high-ranking Iraqi military officials is increasing because they are unable to change the destiny of the war to the benefit of the Ba'th Party and Saddam al-Tikriti. In other words, the Iraqi commanders are paying for the defeat of the Ba'th army and the Baghdad regime, something that no power can change. East and West now know the future of the regime very well. However, they continue their propaganda and material support in order to prove to their mercenaries in other countries that they did all in their power to maintain Saddam Husayn and the Ba'th Party.

East and West are gradually accepting the fall of Saddam Husayn as a reality but want to minimize the repercussions and effects of his terrible fall. To do this it is necessary to delay it as much as possible. Bankers and industrialists of the West and Japan are more concerned with Iraqi foreign debt payments and the future of their own interests in Iraq than in the future of

Saddam Husayn and his advisors, but they see Saddam Husayn's continuing in power as being in their own own interest. In its last days, the Baghdad regime has put the Iraqi soil on sale and is thinking of destroying what has been left standing after 49 months of war by the commander of Qadesiyeh. Arab supporters of Iraq's regime should be warned that they have not got much time left to withdraw from the fight. They should realize that their open and secret support which have intensified at the last moments of the life of the Iraqi Ba'th Party will be remembered.

Even though the Meymak operations were limited, military experts of the world can attest to their strategic importance. Islamic Iran has found the main artery of the Baghdad regime and will soon deal a mortal blow to sever it, a blow which will not allow many governments to change positions.

Radios Note U.S. Envoy Murphy's Mideast Visit**Tabriz International***GF151304 Tabriz International Service in Azeri 1800 GMT 14 Nov 84*

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners, the 3-day visit to Iraq by Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Middle East affairs, ended last Friday. He left Baghdad for Cairo.

Murphy's visit to Iraq was to further strengthen relations between Iraq and the United States. After conferring with the heads of state of Saudi Arabia, the regime which is occupying Jerusalem, and Jordan, Murphy travelled to Baghdad and was welcomed by the Ba'thist officials.

Bewildered by the welcome accorded to Richard Murphy by Iraqi officials, AFP has written that ever since the severing of relations between Iraq and the United States in 1967, the Iraqi regime has not appeared eager to reestablish close relations with that country to date. The important aspect of Richard Murphy's visit to Baghdad is that his arrival there came 24 hours after Ronald Reagan was reelected as president of the United States.

Throughout all of the past month Ba'thist and U.S. officials talked about disclosing the diplomatic relations between the United States and Iraq after the outcome of the U.S. elections were made public. Meanwhile, in his interview in *AL-WATAN AL-'ARABI*, which was published on 29 October, puppet Saddam Husayn, who is the head of the regime in Iraq, openly stated that Iraq wishes to reestablish diplomatic relations with the United States after the presidential elections in that country.

Political circles hold the view that Richard Murphy's visit to Iraq, which has come 24 hours after Reagan's reelection, is a confirmation of the Iraqi regime's eagerness to reestablish relations with the United States.

On 27 October, AFP cited a report from its correspondent in Baghdad on the official opening of a USIA center there. AFP noted that this center is currently operating with 150 employees in the Iraqi capital. While being interviewed by AFP, Gene Pollack, the director of the USIA center in Baghdad, disclosed that the center had been operating in that country on a wide scale since 1972.

Ever since the first day of Iraq's offensive against the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Iranian officials have been telling the international organizations that the Iraqi Ba'thist regime is affiliated with the United States. The Islamic Republic of Iran has described the Iraqi regime in the imposed war as the military arm of the United States.

It will be recalled that after the secret relations between the United States and the regime in power in Iraq were exposed, the mass media organs affiliated with international imperialism made a joint endeavor through their false propaganda to present the puppet Saddam Husayn of Iraq as an anti-imperialist in the region. As described by Moscow radio, they moved to prevent Saddam Husayn from moving further toward the West.

Nevertheless, with a view to maintaining its existence, the Iraqi regime — which is not respected by the Muslim Iraqi people — continues its affiliation with the Eastern and Western powers. And by spending the assets of the poor Iraqi workers on various types of arms, it is attracting increasing attention from the major powers.

Due to the weakening of the Iraqi regime, the officials of that administration are seeking to reestablish diplomatic relations with the United States. Richard Murphy's visit to Iraq clearly exposes the true face of the Iraqi regime. Under the circumstances, everyone can observe the change that is taking place in the future of the regime of Saddam Husayn.

Taking into consideration the opposition the Muslim people of the region have expressed in the form of bloody demonstrations against the approval of the Camp David accords by the Egyptian and Jordanian regimes, which are affiliated with imperialism, the approval of the same accords by the Ba'thist government ruling Baghdad should not now remain unanswered.

Tehran Domestic

*LD101417 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT
10 Nov 84*

[Text] We shall begin our political commentary of the day with a talk about Iraqi-U.S. relations:

Murphy's 3-day visit to Baghdad, which took place precisely 1 day after Reagan's return to power as U.S. President, seriously suggests the possibility of a resumption of diplomatic relations between Baghdad and Washington, particularly since Reagan and Saddam Husayn had postponed the resumption of diplomatic relations between the two countries until after the U.S. Presidential elections.

On the eve of Murphy's arrival in Baghdad, Saddam Husayn expressed pleasure at Reagan's reelection as U.S. President and said he hopes bilateral relations will be resumed as quickly as possible.

The need to resume Iraqi-U.S. diplomatic relations has often been stressed by U.S. officials and analysts during the past 1 and 1/2 years. During the same period U.S. and Iraqi Ba'thist officials have met and had talks in the United States, Paris, and Baghdad. The main theme of these talks was bilateral relations between Baghdad and Washington.

About 2 months ago, with the resumption of various U.S. political-military activities in that country's embassy on the bank of the Tigris River in Baghdad, it became clear that the final decision to resume relations has been taken and that the two sides were awaiting a suitable opportunity for an official announcement.

Various news sources reported that tens of U.S. espionage, military, and economic officials have again been stationed in the old site of the U.S. Embassy overlooking the Tigris, which was closed down after the overthrow of the royalist regime. At the same time, Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz announced in an interview some time ago that he would travel to the United States after the election for talks on diplomatic relations between the two countries.

Despite the United States' need for the speediest resumption of diplomatic relations with Iraq's Ba'thist government, the Reagan administration preferred to postpone any step until after the U.S. elections in order to prevent any possible effect of a resumption of relations on Reagan's reelection. During the past few months the United States' Middle East policy has been noticeably stagnant. This state of affairs began after the fiasco of Reagan's policies in connection with fighting Islam's world movement and the disgraceful fleeing of U.S. Marines from Lebanon. After that the Reagan administration preferred to postpone its new policy on the Middle East region to the post-election period in order to prevent giving any possible advantage to his election opponent.

However, on the eve of Reagan's reelection, Murphy spent more than a week touring the region. He visited various countries to gain an overall picture of the Middle East's major problems and has begun collecting intelligence. So far, Murphy has had talks with officials of the Zionist regime, Jordan, Egypt, and Iraq within the framework of subsequent U.S. plots in the region. His visit to Syria, which was more in connection with the problems of Lebanon, met with failure.

Recently U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz declared: After the return of U.S. Undersecretary of State Murphy, the Reagan administration will announce its new policies on the Middle East.

Since the major part of Murphy's mission was concentrated on Egypt, Jordan, Iraq, and occupied Palestine it appears that these four countries will play a major part in the United States' new regional policy, particularly as Egyptian-Jordanian relations were officially announced previously and the Iraqi Government announced that it will soon resume relations with Egypt.

In their reaction to the new U.S. policy, the framework of which has not yet been announced, progressive newspapers of the region wrote: Jordan and Egypt are the chink through which the new U.S. regional policy can penetrate, because following Washington's defeat in Lebanon the United States' political position has been severely shaken. This is quite noticeable. By aligning the Egyptian, Jordanian, and Iraqi regimes with the Zionist regime, Washington is trying to create a ring of Camp David-style regimes to confront the Islamic world movement. Recently U.S. analysts have declared that in order to fight the dangerous spread of the Islamic world movement the United States should strongly support those regimes subjected to that danger.

It is not a far-fetched idea that the reason for Washington's attention to these four regimes, which are subject to the wrath and anger of the Muslim people in the region, could be based on Washington's analysis of their bad situation. At any rate, one may appreciate right away how weak and brittle is Washington's regional policy which rests on the foundations of such regimes!

Free Voice of Iran on Kordestan Clashes

GF160600 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian
1500 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Excerpt] On 3 November the combatant Kurdish Peshmergas attacked a Guards' Corps base in Palang area killing 10 guards. The Free Voice of Iran correspondent reported from Kordestan that the (Gazleh) Guards base was attacked and the Guards fled. Some were killed or wounded in the attack and a quantity of arms and ammunition were captured by the Peshmergas.

Clandestine Radio on Cause of Death of Officials

GF151521 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian 1330 GMT
15 Nov 84

[Text] The announcement of the death, or the method of killing, of Brigadier General Aqarebparast reminds us of the murder of Mostafa Kamran. In Tehran a certain group believes that this new murder was very similar to the earlier murder.

Kamran, who at the time of his death was the commander of the western front, was about to visit Tehran and run for president of Iran. He had even said his good-byes in preparation for his departure. However, before he left for Tehran he was shot in the back. In Iran it was announced that Kamran and his political and military aides had been hit by a mortar shell fired by Iraqi forces.

It seems Brig Gen Aqarebparast has met with a similar fate. He was also aspiring to gain the newly created office of chief of staff or possible the minister of defense. Before he left Majnun Island with his three colleagues, Colonel Amir Qolia'i, Captain Mohammad (?Saleq) Far'ai, and Captain Mahmud Mortazavi, they were killed. Later it was announced that they were killed by enemy mortar fire. The general and other officers once again met their fate in now familiar circumstances.

The Tehran political circles say that Brig Gen Aqarebparast and his three colleagues were attacked by Revolution Guards and certain other officials appointed by the ruling junta of the regime. On top of this, for such groups who are murdered, annual memorial services are held regularly.

Clandestine Assails Khomeyni's Anti-Soviet Stance

TA131651 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian
1730 GMT 12

[Unattributed commentary: "The Main Initiator of Anti-Sovietism in Our Homeland"]

[Excerpts] Dear compatriots: When the newly established Islamic regime needed the support and backing of the broad masses of the country's workers and of the revolution's genuine forces, Ayatollah Khomeyni, in order to depict the Islamic regime as an anti-American regime, said: Some people are trying to force us to focus on the Soviet Union so we will forget about America.

However, as soon as the Islamic regime consolidated its position, it launched a large-scale assault, with the decree of Ayatollah Khomeyni himself, against the genuine forces of the revolution, headed by the Iranian Tudeh Party. Simultaneous with the onslaught against the Iranian Tudeh Party and other genuine forces loyal to the popular anti-imperialist goals of our nation's revolution, again on the order and decree of Ayatollah Khomeyni himself, extensive propaganda was unleashed against the Soviet Union, our next-door neighbor and the sincere supporter of our homeland's independence. The Islamic regime's mass media, as well as all the Islamic writers and spokesmen, embarked with unprecedented impunity on distorting the facts about the policy of the Soviet Union. Had it not been for the Soviet Union's decisive backing for the Iranian Revolution and its serious warning to world-devouring U.S. imperialism, the United States would not have let go so easily of the shah's oppressive regime. Even now, America — by taking note of the fact that the Soviet Union will never remain indifferent toward any interference in Iran's internal affairs — is refraining from resorting to any practical measure against Iran's independence.

Thus, Ayatollah Khomeyni himself actually and officially issued the decree for the start of an anti-Soviet policy, even though, according to his own logic, the outcome of his decree has only served to divert our attention away from America. Following this, day by day anti-Soviet slogans replaced anti-American slogans, so much so that anti-Soviet slogans, as well as impudent insults and unbridled attacks against our northern neighbor, have been transformed into the Islamic regime's current policy. The result of implementing these guidelines was exactly what the Zionist Brzezinski had instructed to his agents and officials in the CIA and in Iran's Islamic leadership during the first days of the revolution. Forgetting about world-devouring America and bringing up the name of the Soviet Union has only served to cancel one of the revolution's most important and primary goals — the anti-imperialist goal. Thus, we are observing that Ayatollah Khomeyni himself was the main initiator of anti-Sovietism in our homeland.

Our homeland's people are well aware of events over the past 5 years since the nation's revolution. The statements and promises of the velayat-e faqih have not been forgotten by anyone either. The people themselves have witnessed the deviation from the revolution's popular anti-imperialist line by leaders and authorities of the Islamic regime. Fortunately, the people are still on the scene of struggle. In particular, their observance of betrayal of the revolution's goals by the regime's leaders, as well as these leaders' insult to the blood shed in the path of the revolution, has made the people more determined to struggle against the anti-human Islamic regime.